### GENERAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name (Common)</th>
<th>Elm Spring Farm</th>
<th>Record No.</th>
<th>10444</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Name (Historic)</td>
<td>Ambiel Farmstead / Elm Spring Farm</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address or Location</th>
<th>664 Rimmon Hill Road</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town/City</th>
<th>Beacon Falls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner(s)</th>
<th>Weed, Wilbur and Joan N., 475 Rimmon Hill Road, Beacon Falls CT 06403</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Yes Private No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROPERTY INFORMATION

#### Present Use:
- Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic; single dwelling

#### Historic Use:
- Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic; single dwelling

#### Accessibility to public:
- Exterior visible from public road? Yes No
- Interior accessible? Yes No
- If yes, explain ____________________________________________

#### Style of building:
- English bank, Gambrel bank, ground level stable barn
- Date of Construction: 19th c., 1918-32

#### Material(s):
- Cast-in-place concrete

#### Structural System:
- Wood Frame Yes Post & Beam Yes Balloon Yes Load bearing masonry Yes Structural iron or steel Yes
- Cast-in-place concrete

#### Roof (Type & Material):
- Gable Yes Flat No Mansard No Monitor No Sawtooth
- Gambrel Yes Shed No Hip No Round No Other _______________________
- Wood Shingle No Roll Asphalt Yes Tin Yes Slate No Asphalt Shingle
- Built up No Tile No Other _______________________

#### Number of Stories:
- 1 1/2, B

#### Approximate Dimensions:
- Multiple barns - see continuation sheet(s).

#### Structural Condition:
- Excellent No Good Yes Fair Yes Deteriorated

#### Exterior Condition:
- Excellent No Good Yes Fair Yes Deteriorated

#### Location Integrity:
- On original site Yes Moved No When? ________________

#### Alterations?
- Yes No
- If yes, explain: Additions, repairs, re-use.

### FOR OFFICE USE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town #</th>
<th>Site #</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>NR</th>
<th>If NR, Specify: Actual Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:
- ✔ Barn
- ✔ Shed
- ✔ Garage
- ✗ Carriage House
- ✔ Shop
- ✗ Garden
- ✔ Other landscape features or buildings: **Stone walls, wood and wire fencing, cell phone tower.**

Surrounding Environment:
- ✔ Open land
- ✔ Woodland
- ✔ Residential
- ✗ Commercial
- ✗ Industrial
- ✔ Rural
- ✗ High building density
- ✔ Scattered buildings visible from site

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:
See continuation sheet.

• Other notable features of building or site *(Interior and/or Exterior)*
See continuation sheet.

• Architect ________________________________ Builder **Edmund S. Ryan (Gambrel bank barn & shed addition)**

• Historical or Architectural importance:
See continuation sheet.

• Sources:
**Cunningham, Janice, Connecticut’s Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.**

See continuation sheet.

Photographer ________________________________ Date 10/05/2011

View Multiple Views Negative on File **CTHP**

Name Charlotte Hitchcock Date 10/11/2011

Organization **Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation**

Address **940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517**

• Subsequent field evaluations:
  **Latitude, Longitude:**
  41.407141, -73.083082

Threats to the building or site:
- ✔ None known
- ✗ Highways
- ✗ Vandalism
- ✗ Developers
- ✗ Renewal
- ✗ Private
- ✔ Deterioration
- ✗ Zoning
- ✔ Other ____________________
- ✗ Explanation ____________________
• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

Elm Spring Farm consists of two principal parcels, No. 477 Rimmon Hill Road – 54 acres on the west side – and No. 664 – 61 acres on the east side. Additional house lots owned by family members, at 475, 665, 667, and 701 Rimmon Hill Road, add approximately 8 acres to the complex for a total of over 120 acres. The site is at the extreme southern tip of Beacon Falls, abutting the town of Oxford. Rimmon Hill Road crosses a plateau at an elevation of over 400 feet above sea level and runs down toward the south to the Naugatuck and Little Rivers which are at an elevation of approximately 100 feet. The farm keeps 90 acres cleared and mowed for hay, and there are dramatic views of the valleys to the east and west from the open fields. A loose border of trees around the perimeter screens out views of the adjacent neighborhood to the north, a densely-developed single-family residential subdivision.

The farmstead sits in a pronounced bend where the road turns from north-south toward the southeast as it passes into Oxford. The farmhouse sits close to the road and is a 2 ½-story gable-roofed vernacular house with its ridge-line oriented approximately east-west, perpendicular to the road. The west gable-end facing the road appears to be the original front, with a centered entry door having a porch roof supported on diagonal braces. One-story additions at the south side and northeast corners have low-slope hip roofs and may have originally been porches that were later enclosed. A back door is in the east gable-end. Windows are a mix of two-over-two double hung and some one-over-one replacements. In the attic of the west façade is an arched double-hung window. Siding is wood shingles, but it appears that an original surface has been covered, as the windows lack trim and the extant corner boards are more characteristic of clapboard siding. The roof has deep overhangs at the eaves and rakes, with sloped wood soffits. The arched window and deep overhanging eaves represent simple vernacular features in the Italianate style.

East of the house are outbuildings. Structures contributing to the nomination have been identified with numbering and include: from west to east, a springhouse or milk room (Barn IV), English bank barn (Barn I), gambrel dairy barn with milk room wing (Barn II), a shed-roofed structure (Barn III) filling the angle between Barns I and II, and the foundation of a silo. North of the house is a workshop/bank barn (Barn V). To the east upslope are several non-contributing structures: a gable-roofed garage attached to a gambrel-roofed shed, an open-sided pole-barn equipment shed, and a partially collapsed wagon shed. South of the farm complex is a small pond. Downslope on the west side of Rimmon Hill Road there is a New England bank barn (Barn VI). On the west side of the road south of the main farm there are several additional houses on parcels belonging to family members. On the west side of the road north of the main farm is a house belonging to the family. The houses are predominantly mid-20th-century structures.

• Other notable features of building or site (Interior and/or Exterior):

Architectural description:

Inventory of structures (C – contributing, NC – non-contributing):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Date/Period</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Late 19th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn I</td>
<td>Late 19th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn II</td>
<td>1918-20</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn III</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn IV</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn V</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn VI</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>Late 20th c.</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Late 20th c.</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole-Barn</td>
<td>Late 20th c.</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon Shed</td>
<td>Late 20th c.</td>
<td>NC</td>
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Barn I – English Bank Barn:

Barn I is a 28’ x 30’ English bank barn with its ridge-line oriented east-west and its primary entry in the north eave-side.

Exterior:

The foundation consists of a two-foot-thick mortared fieldstone wall on three sides, with the south side being open to grade at the downhill elevation. The main level is a three-bay gable-roofed post-and-beam structure. The north eave-side is accessible at the uphill grade, via an exterior sliding barn door in the center bay. The two side bays are sheathed in horizontal lap siding. The west gable-end has a pair of sliding barn doors in the left (north) half, both of which slide toward the right. This elevation is sheathed in vertical boards. The grade is level as far as the center and then is exposed along a flight of stone steps leading down to the lower grade level. The exposed wall has cobblestone facing, and an additional retaining wall runs west to meet the wall of Barn IV. The gable-end walls of Barn I extend roughly six feet south beyond the timber frame in a saltbox-like extension. The south side is encompassed by the shed-roof of Barn III which butts against it below the eave-line. The east gable-end of Barn I is exposed for 20 feet from the northeast corner, and is abutted by the gable-end of Barn II for the remainder. It is sheathed with horizontal lap siding with a corner board and rake board.

The roof is covered with corrugated metal panels, rusting and peeling off in some areas to reveal an older layer of roofing below. Siding is painted white.

Interior:

The three-bay timber frame is composed mainly of hand-hewn timbers joined with square-rule framing and wood pegs, with some sawn material used for the diagonal braces. The lateral girts of each bent are dropped slightly below the plate. Some of the wall girts in the south wall have been removed, probably for access to the extension space. The rafters span the full distance to the ridge and are mostly round poles. There are short collar ties near the peak. The rafters on the south pitch have been spliced with extensions to create the saltbox profile visible from the exterior.

The cellar level opens to Barn III and became an extension of the ground level stable area when Barn III was added.

Barn II – Gambrel Dairy Barn:

This is a 34’ x 64’ Dutch gambrel bank barn with its ridge-line oriented roughly east-west. The lower level is configured as a ground-level stable barn for dairy cows, while the upper level is the hay mow. The lower level has half-walls of concrete faced with cobblestone, with wood knee-walls supporting the framing for the upper level. The upper part is constructed of wood balloon framing with trusses assembled from dimension lumber.

Exterior:

The north eave-side is accessible from the upper grade level. To the east of Barn I and set back approximately 20 feet toward the south, it has a 1-story wall below the eave-line of a Dutch gambrel roof. At the right (west) corner an exterior sliding barn door provides access to the upper level floor. At the third points of the north side, two hay doors are located high in the wall below the eave. A portable hay conveyor is used to load baled hay into the loft. The wall is sheathed with wood horizontal lap siding, in which areas of patching or of previous openings can be detected. Toward the left (east) grade declines slightly and a 2-foot exposure of the mortared fieldstone foundation wall is visible, with basement windows and an areaway with steps down to the basement. Four steel cables have been installed from the sill plate, anchored into the ground north of the structure.

The east gable-end has access to the basement level at the lower grade, as a retaining wall at the northeast corner makes the grade transition. The basement has half-height walls of concrete with cobblestone facing and a door opening, now with an overhead door, in the center. The upper portion of the wall is wood-framed and the doorway is flanked by two six-pane stable window on each side. Above at the main level the first floor wall and attic level are sheathed in wood horizontal lap siding. There is a hinged hay door at the floor level and above there appear to be openings for former hay doors, now patched with plywood. At the peak there is the remnant of a metal hay track.
The south eave-side is fully exposed at the lower grade level. Half walls of cobblestone support wood knee-walls with a row of closely-spaced six-pane stable windows with trim, including beveled head lintels, set into vertical wood siding. The upper level is sheathed with wood horizontal lap siding, painted white, on which are painted the letters “ELM SPRING FARM” in faux three-dimensional block letters, black faces with red sides. This is visible from a distance to traffic driving north on Rimmon Hill Road. The south wall is flush with Barn III (see below).

West of the center an 18 x 22-foot 1-story milk room wing projects southward. This has matching cobblestone base wall with wood siding and six-pane windows above on its south gable-end but concrete block masonry on the east eave-side and wood infill on the west. The roof is a miniature gambrel over the eastern part with a hip-roofed section along the west side where there appears to have been an open porch.

The west gable-end is covered at the basement level and partially at the upper level by Barn III. There is a small window opening toward the right (south) of the attic level and another below the peak. Some siding damage is visible at the left (north) above the roof of Barn I.

The roof is metal interlocking panels except the milk room wing which has asphalt shingle roofing. Exposed rafter tails are visible along the flared eaves. There are three metal ventilators evenly spaced on the ridge-line.

Interior:

The structure of the lower level consists of concrete half-walls faced on the exterior with cobblestone, and a center aisle running the length of the barn flanked by two rows of cow stanchions. Two rows of posts, some wood and some metal, support timber girders above on which the wood joists of the upper level are supported. The floor is concrete, with gutters for manure collection along the inner side of the post bases. The feeding troughs run along the outer walls. Some metal stanchions remain in place though much has been removed. The ceiling formed by the framing above has been whitewashed.

The upper level is a dramatic high space formed by a series of five pairs of scissor trusses each supporting the wall and roof planes and meeting at the ridge. These trusses are typical of balloon-framed barns of this type and period. A purlin runs longitudinally at the break line in the roof pitches, and intermediate rafters form the roof planes between trusses. Spaced wood sheathing boards and old wood shingle roofing are visible from the interior. The old hay track is visible at the ridge. Steel cabling has been added at the eave-line in two locations to prevent spreading deformation. The end walls are framed with full 2 inch x 6 inch dimension lumber studs. The floor is wood planks.

Barn III – Shed-roofed Structure:

This is an approximately 26- x 28-foot infill which squares off the angle between the south side of Barn I and the west side of Barn II. It allowed the cow stable area to be extended westward to accommodate additional animals. The concrete floor is an extension of the adjacent floor to the east.

Exterior:

The south wall is constructed of concrete and cobblestone facing with a row of 7 stable windows above, exactly to match the older barn. The roof is a long low-pitched shed rising from an eave-line just above the south windows, to butt against the wall of Barn I just below its eave-line. The west gable-end continues the cobbled base wall around to the jamb of a pair of sliding exterior doors near the left (north) corner. Both doors slide to the right, due to their location near the corner. Siding on the west end is vertical boards. The roof has metal panels with some translucent fiberglass sections to allow light inside.

Interior:

The interior aligns with the double-aisle dairy cow layout of the gambrel barn (Barn II). A clear span is accomplished by means of a wood girder at the mid-span of the rafters. The north aisle extends into the cellar space below Barn I. The ceiling formed by the framing of the upper level of Barn I has been whitewashed.
**Barn IV – Springhouse/Milk room:**

This is a spring house possibly used for milk cooling. Located between Barn I and the farmhouse, it is a 10- x 14-foot structure set into the bank with its north and east walls below grade, its south wall exposed, and the west wall partially exposed by the rising slope. The walls are of cobblestone masonry, possibly backed by concrete matching Barn II. Like Barn II’s milk room wing, the roof is a gambrel in miniature. The west eave-side wall has a small window set into the stone with an arched head. The south gable-end has cobblestone up to the spring line of the eaves, with a small inset window to the left (west) and a pass-through door to the right. A larger door opening appears to have been filled in, as evidenced by a change of pattern in the cobblestone masonry. To the right (east) of the structure, the wall plane continues as a retaining wall toward Barn I. The attic gable is vertical wood siding with a small hinged door or vent near the peak. The north gable-end attic extends above the upper grade and has a hinged door in wood siding. The east side is below grade. Roofing is asphalt shingles.

**Barn V – Workshop/Bank barn:**

This is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed bank structure, 19 x 26 feet, with its ridge-line oriented north-south; the foundation is composed of fieldstone retaining walls on three sides, with large random ashlar blocks visible on the exposed south ends at the lower grade. The building is in poor condition. The basement is accessible from the south, and is presently mostly open. However, there is the remnant of a pass-through door at the right (east), and a small window at the left (west), suggesting that the central open area may have had infill such as doors or a wall. The upper level has two windows which are missing their sash but appear to have been double-hung. A single window opening is in the attic.

The west eave-side wall is blank, with vertical wood siding above the fieldstone foundation. The upper level is accessed from the north gable-end, where there is a wide opening at grade with wood lintel trim. Above is a small hay door, and a single window opening in the attic. There is a brick chimney at the northeast corner on the exterior, suggesting use as a workshop. The east eave-side has two pass-through door openings to the right of center, where the grade is level before sloping down toward the south. To the left (south) is a window opening, probably double-hung although the sash are missing.

The structure is framed mostly with dimension lumber and balloon framing, although there is a hewn girder visible in the basement. A ladder leads from the main level to the attic at the northwest corner. The vertical siding is unpainted and the roof is asphalt shingles, very worn.

**Barn VI – New-England bank barn:**

This is a 2 ½-story gable-roofed bank structure, approximately 24 x 32 feet, located west of the road, at some distance from the main cluster of barns. This barn is in poor condition with most of the window sash and some areas of siding missing. The ridge-line is oriented east-west, and the east gable end is the principal entry façade. There is an interior sliding door in the right (north) half, a pass-through door to the left, a hay door with wrought iron strap hinges above, and an attic window at the peak. Grade slopes down toward the west. The south eave-side has a half-height retaining wall near the center with a pass-through door near the right (east) corner into the main level. Toward the left (west) the basement level is exposed and there is a series of stable window openings without sash and a doorway at the left corner. There is one stable window in the main level. The west gable-end has a concrete block masonry wall at the basement level with three visible stable-type window openings. There are two six-paned stable windows in the main level, a dropped girt-line siding divide, and an attic window. The north side has one stable window opening. Siding is vertical flush boards, unpainted. Roofing is asphalt shingles, with a damaged area in the north slope.

The interior is heavy timber framed with round log joists set on top of girders and little visible diagonal bracing. A loft floor was formerly accessed by a stair, now collapsed. The foundation is mortared fieldstone. A whitewashed finish on walls and ceiling suggests possible historic use for dairy cows.
• Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criterion:
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The Elm Spring Farm is significant as an exceptionally intact example of its type, the family-owned dairy farm. It exhibits the typical features of early 20th-century commercial dairy farming, including adaptation of an older English post and beam frame barn and additive barn structures utilizing contemporary advances in technology such as the balloon-framed gambrel roof and the Milk room. The continuity of ownership through the 20th century to the present adds significance, as does the earlier history of the Swiss immigrant family, the Ambiels, who represent the early wave of northern European migration in the late 19th century.

Historical background:

The town of Beacon Falls was formed in the 1870s from parts of Oxford, Seymour, and Naugatuck. Steep hillsides rise on both banks of the Naugatuck River, with the river running in a narrow gorge. The town focus is the river. On the east side, the town center is located on a bluff above the river level. A historic water-powered manufacturing complex, now re-used as residential apartments, lies on the east bank of the river where a stream enters from the east providing the original water power. A railroad, opened in 1849, follows the course of the river, as does Main Street, formerly CT Route 8 (now a limited access road bypassing the town center).

The west side is known as Rimmon Hill, with the village of Pinesbridge on the west bank where a bridge spans the river and where the railroad depot was located from 1861 onward. Along the hilltop southwest of Pinesbridge, at an elevation over 300 feet above the river, the rolling land was cleared for farming.

In the 1880s, a 62-acre site that would become Elm Spring Farm was the Sebastian and Josephine Ambiel Farmstead. The 1880 census shows the Ambiels as natives of Switzerland with three sons, one born in New York and the other two born in Connecticut. Extant deeds for the property refer to it as “first known as the Sebastian Ambiel farm.” The 1868 Beers map shows the site, then in the town of Oxford, as having no buildings. By an 1893 USGS mapping, a house stood at the location of the present farmhouse.

Brothers Thomas and Matthew Ryan (d. 1918 in Bridgeport), and Ellen Ryan (wife of Thomas) bought, sold, and mortgaged numerous plots of land in the early 1900s; deed descriptions refer only to Rimmon Hill. Land was purchased from the Ambiel estate as well as from a John Swan and a George Washburn. Ultimately Ellen Ryan’s estate passed to her son Edmund S. Ryan in 1940 and consisted of two parcels of land on either side of the road. The name of Ellen Drive in the adjacent neighborhood implies that the Ryans likely developed and sold some of their property for housing subdivision.

The present owner, Wilbur Weed (b. 1929), began working for Ed Ryan at the age of 10, milking cows. He grew up to manage the farm, purchased the herd in the early 1970s and the land in 1981. He and his wife Joan built a house at the north edge of the property in about 1964 on a lot subdivided from the larger property. The Weeds discontinued dairy farming in 1983 and grew sweet corn for some years. Today their son James operates a land clearing business from the property and lives in a house nearby.

Wilbur Weed recalls that Ed Ryan and his mother Ellen lived in the farmhouse and owned another house across the road where hired help lived. More of the land was wooded in the early years. He remembers when they mowed with horses, and how when the first tractor was acquired, they oiled and stored the harness in a barrel to preserve it in case of need.

Mr. Weed dates the gambrel barn to 1918-20, and recalls that the blueprints “came from UConn.” He says that the gable-roofed bank barn is from the 1800s and that the shed addition that extended the ground-level cow stable was constructed in 1932 (the carpenter was the only person with a car, and drove young Wilbur to the hospital with appendicitis).
Architectural significance:

The farm appears to have been established in the 1870s by the Ambiel family, immigrants from Switzerland. Stylistic evidence of the farmhouse’s simple Italianate vernacular features and the post-and-beam construction of Barn I, are consistent with this date.

The major development of the farm occurred during the early 20th century, when the Ryans built the gambrel barn adjacent to the older English bank barn, and cleared additional land for pasture and hay. A banked storage room and a milk room wing were also indications of the progressive development of the dairy business in the early 20th century. Notable is the extension of the dairy space during the Depression years when new construction was rare.

The Elm Spring Farm is significant as an exceptionally intact example of its type, the family-owned dairy farm, exhibiting the typical features of early 20th-century commercial dairy farming, including additive barn structures utilizing contemporary advances in technology. Secondary structures were built to support the dairy process as requirements for sanitation and processing were instituted, and multiple dwellings were built or acquired for family members. The siting of the dairy farm on or below the crest of a hill with the stable windows opening to the south, and hay fields surrounding, is characteristic of Connecticut farms. The site is intact, with open fields bordered by a narrow tree belt screening the farmstead from nearby residential subdivisions to the north. The farm continues to produce hay although dairying was discontinued in the 1980s; and the farm structures are intact although only the foundation of a silo remains and two outbuildings are in deteriorated condition.

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This dairy farm is locally unique, as it is the largest single area of open land in the town. Beacon Falls developed as an industrial town based on its water power, with some mining or quarrying, but the topography – steep slopes and a river running in a narrow gorge – discouraged agriculture on any substantial scale, with the exception of this site and one other small farm in the floodplain of the Naugatuck River.

• Sources (continuation):

Photographs and field notes by Charlotte Hitchcock, 3/24/2009, 10/05/2011.
Interview with Wilbur Weed, 10/05/2011 at 664 Rimmon Hill Road, Beacon Falls CT.
Beacon Falls GIS viewer http://www.cogcnvgis.com/BeaconFalls/ags_map/
    Parcel ID: 664 Rimmon Hill Road 001-005-0006
    Parcel ID: 477 Rimmon Hill Road 001-001-0015
Beacon Falls Land Records.
Aerial views from:
UTM coordinates: http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html
US Geological Survey Map: Derby, Connecticut, 1893, archived at the University of New Hampshire,
Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010:
    http://www.connecticubarns.org/10444


3. Parcel map of 475, 477, 664-701 Rimmon Hill Road, Beacon Falls CT – from Council of Governments, Central Naugatuck Valley GIS Viewer [http://www.cogenvgis.com/].

4. Detail Site Plan – sketch showing contributing resources numbered as Barns I through VI.
5. Southwest view of farmhouse and Barns I-III, camera facing northeast.

6. South view of (left to right) Barns IV, III and west view of Barn I, camera facing north.

7. North side of Barn II (left) and Barn I (right), camera facing southwest.
8. South and east view of Barn II, camera facing northwest.

9. South view of Barn II, showing milk room wing and signage lettering, camera facing northwest.
10. West view of (left to right) Barn I, III, and II, camera facing northeast.

11. Northwest view of Barn I, camera facing southeast.
12. Interior views of Barn I taken from north door, camera facing south. Left: east wall, interior of Barn II visible through doorway. Right, west wall, southwest corner, showing dropped end girt and spliced rafters at saltbox extension.

13. Interior view of Barn II hayloft taken from northwest door, camera facing east, showing scissor truss system and reinforcing cables.
14. Interior view of Barn II lower level, taken from east door, camera facing west, Barn III visible at rear.

15. Remains of silo east of Barn II, camera facing east.
16. Northeast view of Barn V, camera facing southwest. Barn IV northeast side, is seen at left rear.

17. Southwest view of Barn V, camera facing northeast. Barn I and Barn IV west sides, is seen at right.
18. Southeast view of Barn VI, camera facing northwest.

19. Southwest view of Barn VI, camera facing northeast.